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4D AND 5D PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING BY BIM APPLICATION OF PARCO STATION

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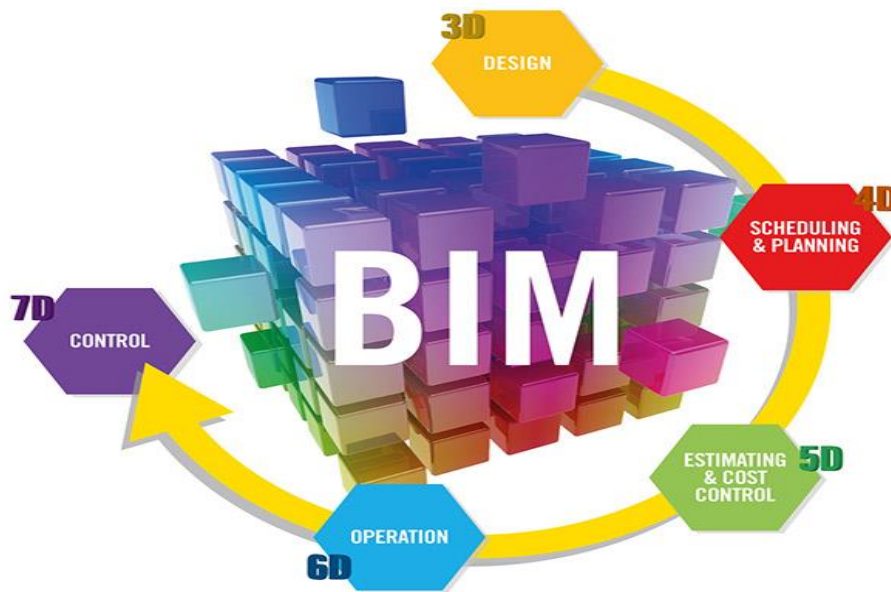
ABSTRACT

4D and 5D Planning and Scheduling of the Construction Project Using Project Management Software in contrast with the past, presently construction industry concerned about optimal execution of project. For this to achieve, the construction industry needs a systematic planning, scheduling and management process which in turn permit the overall optimization of cost, time and resources. Usage of conventional project management software tools for explaining the status of the vast projects to the various parties involving in the construction is not up to the mark. The traditional construction industry's production efficiency is comparatively low and the waste of resources is serious, which has seriously hindered the construction industry. The planning and scheduling can be integrated on a software to create a 4D and 5D view of the project. With the application of BIM 4D and 5D in the planning phase of the construction project, the level of meticulous management in the construction stage being improved effectively, the waste of the project being reduced and the construction quality and construction progress being ensured.

Keywords: Scheduling, Systematic planning, BIM ,construction quality

INTRODUCTION

Building information modelling is the process of developing a three-dimensional (3D) design platform that enables real-time participation from the architect and engineering experts. BIM is a ground-breaking strategy that is thought to be more likely to be used as a tool to increase the speed of any design and construction operations at every single stage of a project as well as to improve collaboration between various parties, control the cost of altered order, and minimise potential inefficiencies so that overall productivity can be sped up. Numerous new terminologies and ideas have been used, including the discovery of various BIM applications like 4D and 5D. In this context, the term "D" refers to a dimension with a number of uses in the building sector. 3D BIM includes the height, length and width, 4D BIM includes 3D plus the factor of time, which in the context of BIM used in construction planning implies, the project schedule. 5D BIM includes 4D plus cost estimation .



OBJECTIVE:

- Enhances site planning and scheduling optimization.
- Improved visualization and productivity of projects.
- Assisting companies by undertaking their one of the project to implement 4D planning and scheduling
- Helps in developing budget estimation accurately.

SCOPE:

Implementing 5D & 4D Planning and scheduling with the help of ASTA PowerProject OR Autodesk Navisworks and enables our team member to perform these task read and interpret drawings, take off quantities and making B.O.Q, development of work schedule and development of 3D model.

LITERATURE REVIEW

BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING

There was a time when we used pencil, paper for creating drawings and complex drawings would be the base of a construction planning. It would be a tiring process but things have changes it is now all about BIM or Building Information Modeling has part of a construction industry for some time now. BIM is model based process for planning, designing, building and managing buildings and infrastructure. It connects AEC professionals in more efficiently design, build and operate infrastructure through BIM. BIM is more than just digital 2D or 3D model. It is a process of designing a building by collaborating using one coherent system of computer models rather than a separate sets of drawings. If an element in a model is changed then BIM changes it in all views that display that element. Structural engineers, architects and contractors can work more collaboratively accessing and updating the design, the information is captured in model and remains there consistent and

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coordinated. Information is heart of BIM at any time in the life cycle of the project the information is there the helps to reduce the time consuming errors. You can use the information in the model to improve your design before it is built. Realistic visualization can get you immediate approvals and buy-ins. BIM does not solely refer to buildings, but to all sectors that have to do with construction including: roads, railway, bridges, structures, architectures, topography etc.

FROM CAD TO BIM:

In the late 80's due to the advancement in graphics of computer AEC industry adopted 2D CAD to replace hand drawings to create engineering drawings. The fundamental representation of 2D of engineering information remained the same but the tool was changed to 2D CAD software on computer so, we can say 2D CAD was just digitization of engineering drawings. When 3D CAD was introduced architects used it as design tool to express his or her design directly in virtual 3D space. But for civil engineers the design task is more than just geometric shapes therefore 3D CAD was not a sufficient design tools for engineers but it was helpful. In 90's research from Stanford University started to promote about 4D CAD applications. In a 4D CAD, 3D CAD model components integrates with time or schedule related information to simulate the construction process. In early 2000 BIM was introduced as a new technology in the industry of AEC. It is a model-based approach for better way of managing engineering information needed for collaboration and decision-making with BIM technology we can do virtual construction in the digital space first and when we are satisfied with our planned process outcomes, we can then engage in real construction in the fig below you can see the real construction followed the virtual construction very well. In BIM engineering informations are managed in model. This model contains elements which correspond to unique real objects or components in physical world. Unlike the 2D drawings information management in traditional methods, this model based approach significantly improves the information management consistency. If you modify a 2D drawing, you need to make sure that all other drawings related to that 2D drawing are also modified to maintain information consistency and it can become quite complicated especially in large projects. In BIM model the information is managed in the 3D BIM model and all the needed 2D drawings are automatically generated by the computers any modification made in the 3D BIM model can be updated to the 2D drawings without any efforts or time consuming task with BIM there is no doubt contains much better product information management is supported and a lot better process of information management will come.

METHODOLOGY

STEP 1:

Reading and interpreting drawings of project and then performing quantity take-off and BBS (Bar Bending Schedule) by using drawings of project after quantity take off and bar bending schedule local market survey for the rates of materials

STEP 2:

CREATING 3D MODEL PROJECT MODEL CAN BE DIRECTLY DESIGNED IN THE AUTODESK REVIT. HOWEVER IF THE ARCHITECT IS USING AUTOCAD FOR DESIGNING THE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING THAN 2D CAD DRAWING CAN BE IMPORTED TO THE REVIT USING LINK CAD OPTION AND LATER MODEL IS CREATED.

STEP 3:

EXPORT 3D MODEL FOR ASTA POWERPROJECT. AFTER CREATING THE 3D MODEL IN THE AUTODESK REVIT FOR THE PREPARATION OF 4D MODEL.

STEP 4:

INITIATING SCHEDULING PROCESS ASTA POWERPROJECT IS USED AS THE SCHEDULING TOOL. THE PROJECT IS SCHEDULED BASED ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT, SHOWING THE START AND COMPLETION DATES.

STEP 5:

FOR CREATION OF 4D MODEL, ACTIVITIES FROM THE SCHEDULE ARE LINKED WITH MODEL ELEMENTS.

STEP 6:

FOR CREATION OF 5D MODEL, ACTIVITIES FROM THE SCHEDULE ARE LINKED WITH MODEL ELEMENTS WITH COST ALSO.

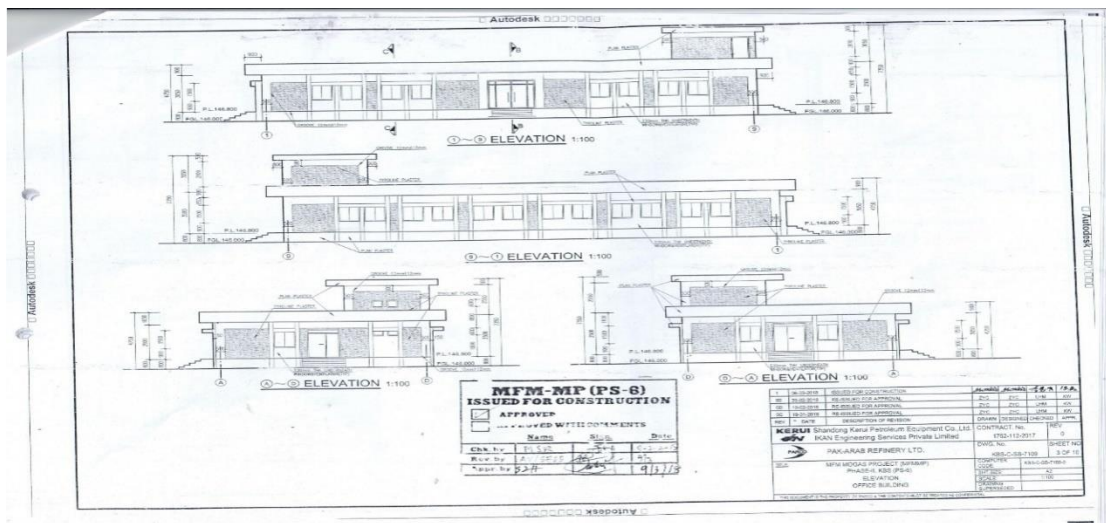


Figure 2 Elevations

REVIT

3D MODEL ON REVIT:

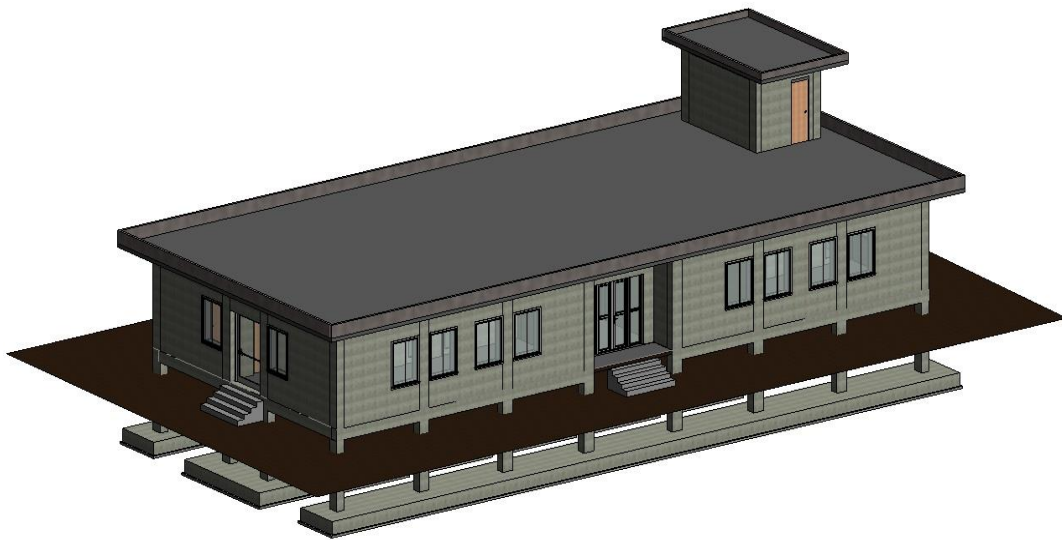


Figure 3 3D model

VIEWS



Figure 4 Front View



Figure 5 Back View



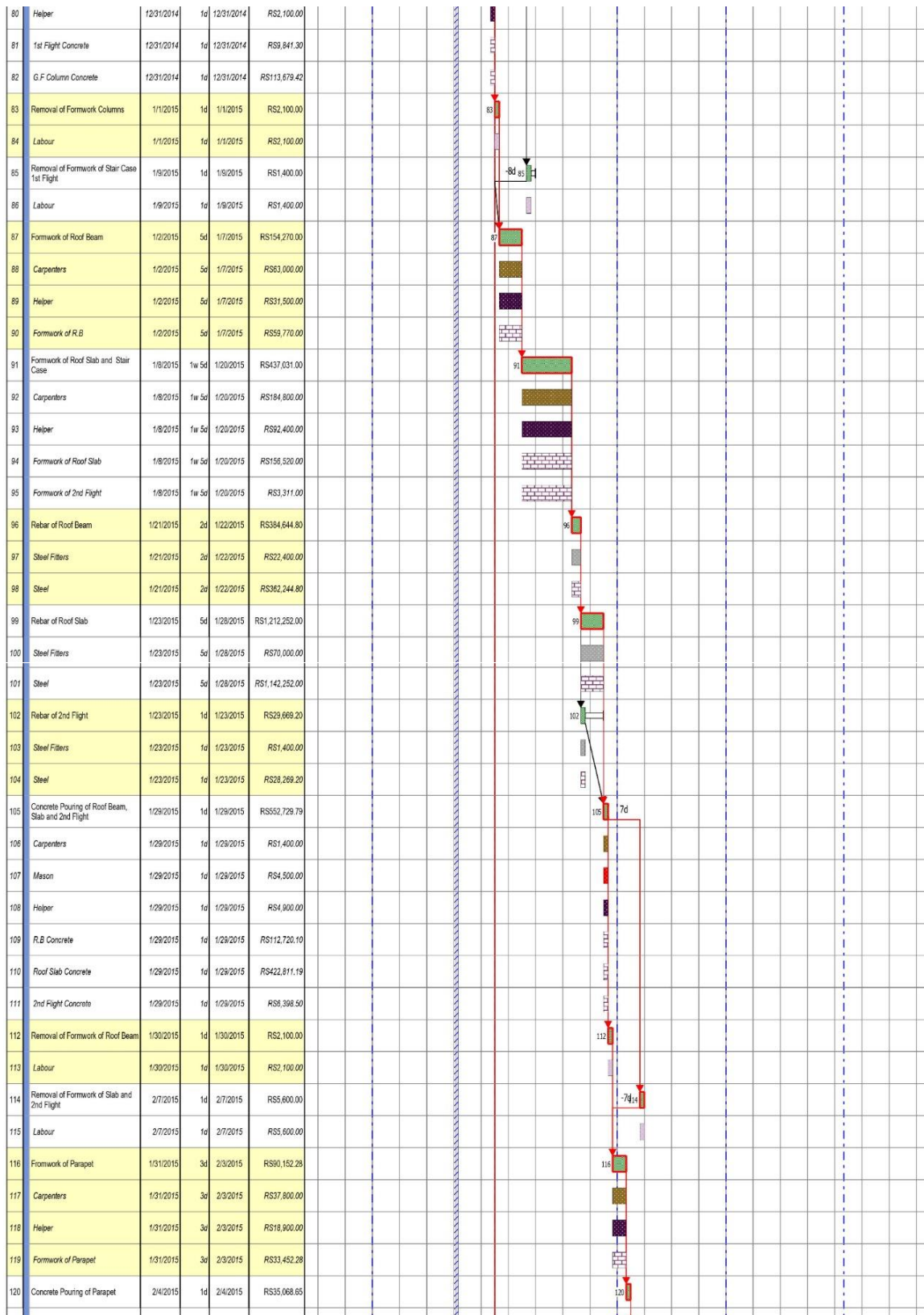
Figure 6 Right View



Figure 7 Left View

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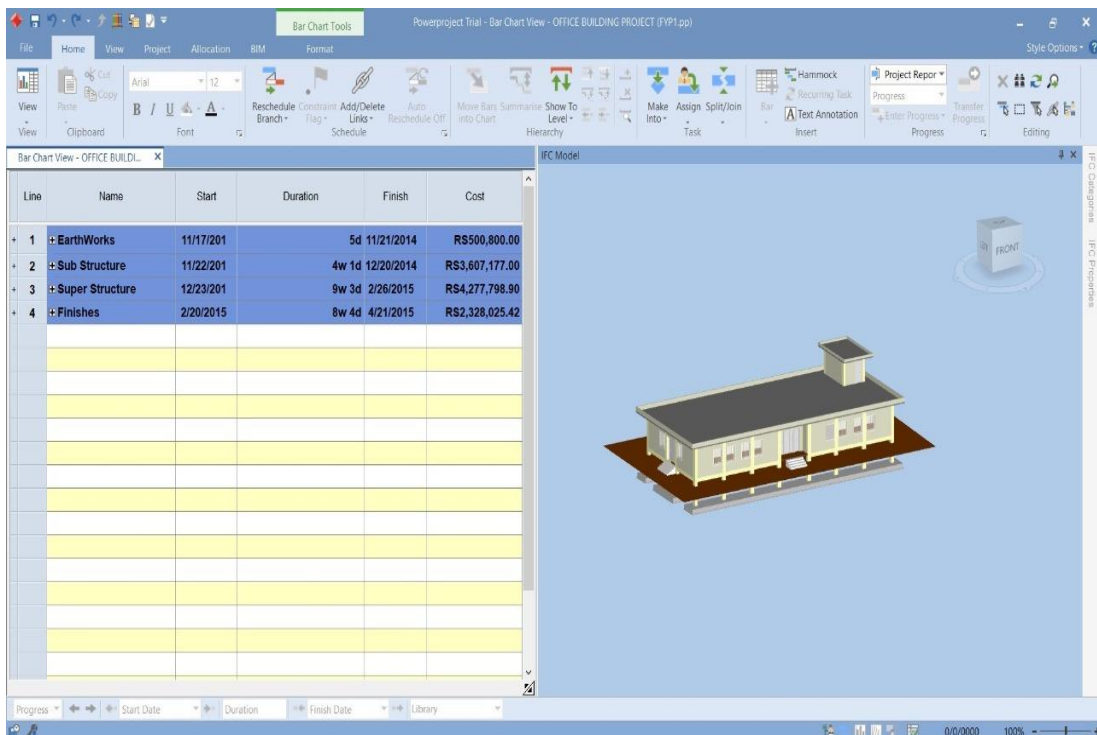
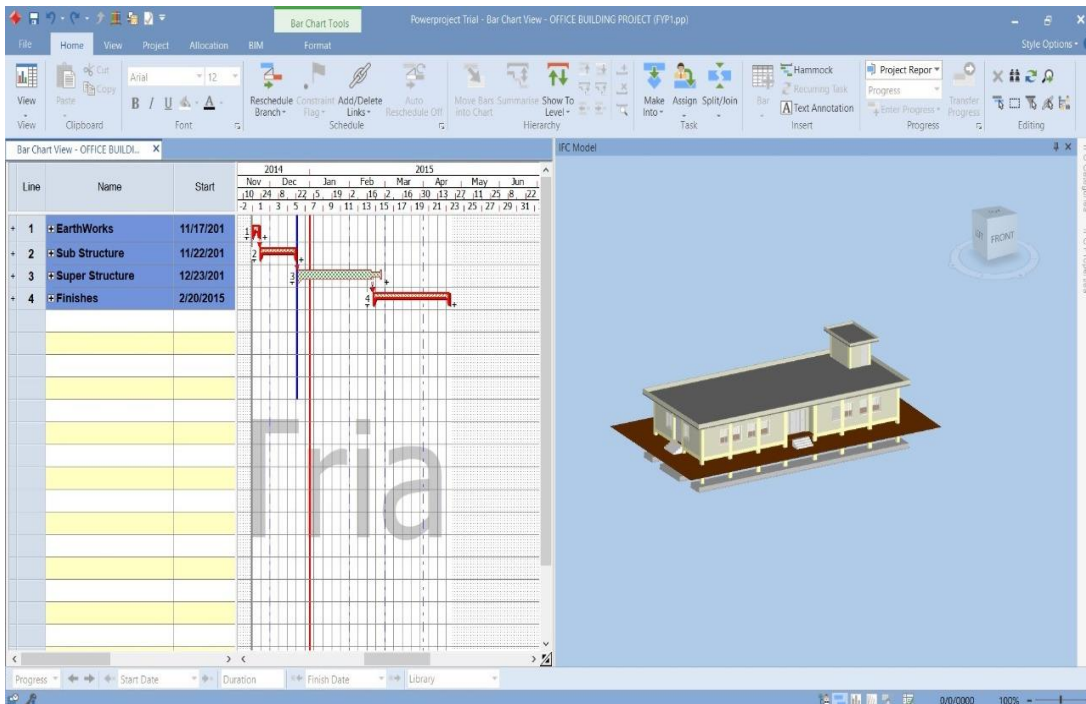


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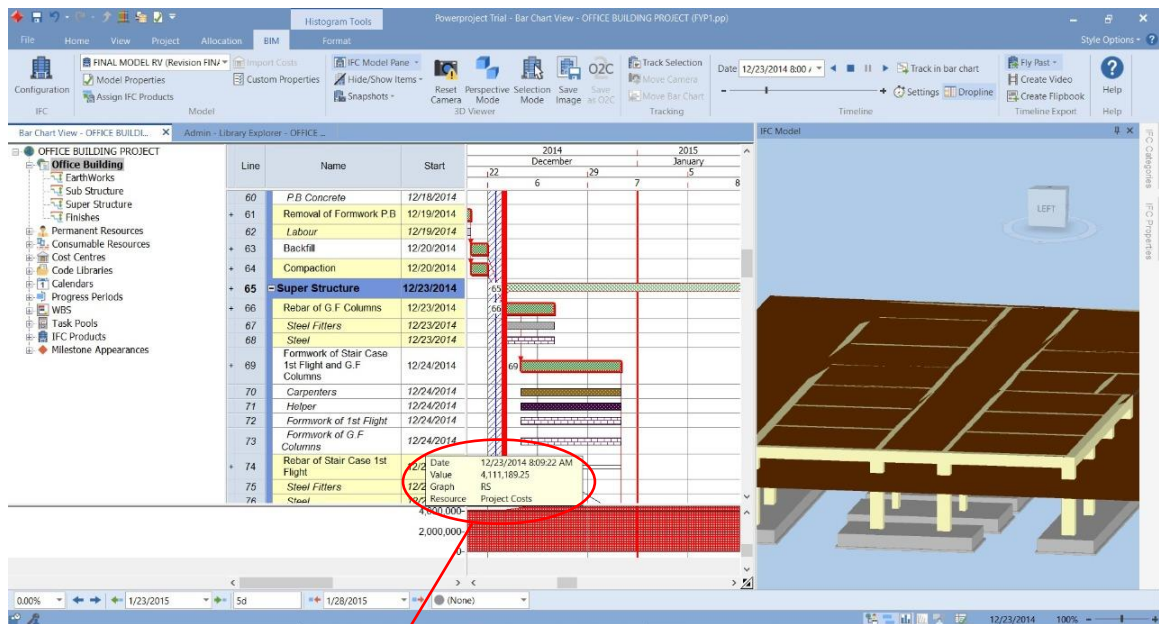
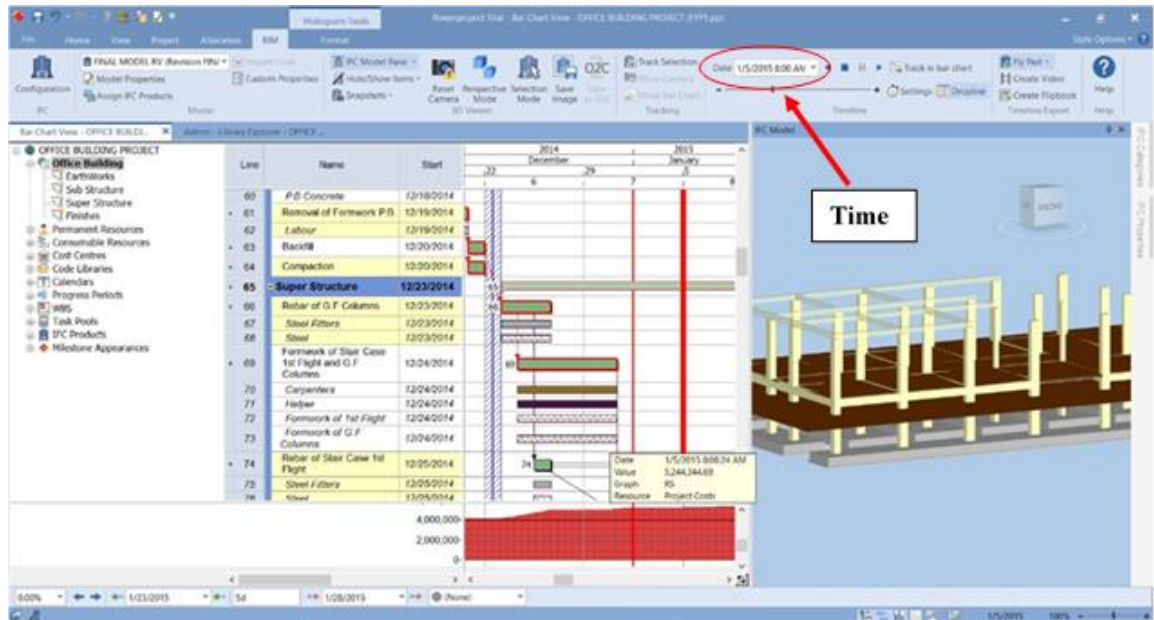
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122	Helper	2/4/2015	1d	2/4/2015	RS1,400.00						
123	Concrete Parapet	2/4/2015	1d	2/4/2015	RS32,168.65						
124	Removal of Formwork of Parapet	2/5/2015	1d	2/5/2015	RS2,100.00						
125	Labour	2/5/2015	1d	2/5/2015	RS2,100.00						
126	Rebar of Mumpy Columns	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS37,600.00						
127	Steel Fixers	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS2,800.00						
128	Steel	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS34,800.00						
129	Formwork of Mumpy Columns	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS16,682.00						
130	Carpenters	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS7,000.00						
131	Helper	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS3,500.00						
132	Formwork of Mumpy Columns	2/6/2015	1d	2/6/2015	RS8,192.00						
133	Concrete Pouring of Mumpy Columns	2/7/2015	1d	2/7/2015	RS13,485.60						
134	Mason	2/7/2015	1d	2/7/2015	RS1,500.00						
135	Helper	2/7/2015	1d	2/7/2015	RS1,400.00						
136	Mumpy Column concrete	2/7/2015	1d	2/7/2015	RS10,585.60						
137	Removal of Formwork of Mumpy Columns	2/9/2015	1d	2/9/2015	RS1,400.00						
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139	Formwork of Mumpy Beam	2/10/2015	2d	2/11/2015	RS10,940.60						
140	Carpenters	2/10/2015	2d	2/11/2015	RS5,600.00						
141	Formwork of Mumpy Beam	2/10/2015	2d	2/11/2015	RS5,340.60						
142	Formwork of Mumpy Slab	2/12/2015	2d	2/13/2015	RS47,571.80						
143	Carpenters	2/12/2015	2d	2/13/2015	RS19,600.00						
144	Helper	2/12/2015	2d	2/13/2015	RS9,800.00						
145	Formwork of Mumpy Slab	2/12/2015	2d	2/13/2015	RS18,171.80						
146	Rebar of Mumpy Beam	2/14/2015	1d	2/14/2015	RS28,080.00						
147	Steel Fixers	2/14/2015	1d	2/14/2015	RS1,400.00						
148	Steel	2/14/2015	1d	2/14/2015	RS26,680.00						
149	Rebar of Mumpy Slab	2/16/2015	1d	2/16/2015	RS93,206.00						
150	Steel	2/16/2015	1d	2/16/2015	RS93,206.00						
151	Concrete Pouring of Mumpy Beam and Slab	2/17/2015	1d	2/17/2015	RS43,305.46						
152	Carpenters	2/17/2015	1d	2/17/2015	RS1,400.00						
153	Mason	2/17/2015	1d	2/17/2015	RS1,500.00						
154	Helper	2/17/2015	1d	2/17/2015	RS1,400.00						
155	M/B Concrete	2/17/2015	1d	2/17/2015	RS11,412.60						
156	Mumpy Slab Concrete	2/17/2015	1d	2/17/2015	RS27,592.85						
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158	Helper	2/18/2015	1d	2/18/2015	RS2,100.00						
159	Removal of Formwork of Slab	2/26/2015	1d	2/26/2015	RS2,100.00						
160	Helper	2/26/2015	1d	2/26/2015	RS2,100.00						
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162	N/C	2/20/2015	1d	2/20/2015	RS11,221.22						

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TABULAR AND MODEL VIEW:



INTEGRATED MODEL



COST

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

In 4D and 5D BIM planning we can integrate 3D model of a project with construction schedule as well as cost in a single application to create a powerful 4D and 5D BIM environment which reflects how build sequence actually work and helps in easy communication between project teams. It is next step in project planning you can play project timeline from initiation to completion with 4D and 5D visualization, during the sequence of construction animation, we can see its time as well as cost from the cash flow graph.

It is apparent that 4D and 5D BIM are revolutionizing the construction industry. The integration of information rich 3D BIM models with added dimensions of scheduling (4D) and cost estimation (5D) ensure better management. However, there are perceived barriers to 5D-BIM implementation within the construction industry: culture resistance, companies having lack of protocols for coding objects within building information model, and lack of qualified staff to adopt this technology.

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